

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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JAVIER ROBLES, : : 14 Civ. 9311 (LAP)
Petitioner, : : Related To:
-against- : : S6 04 Cr. 1036 (LAP)
: :
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : : Memorandum Opinion
: : and Order
Respondent. : :
: :
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Loretta A. Preska, Senior United States District Judge:

Petitioner Javier Robles ("Petitioner"), proceeding pro se, filed the instant petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, Section 2255, (Pet., Nov. 18, 2014, No. 14 Civ. 9311 (LAP), dkt. no. 1), and an accompanying memorandum of law. (Pet. Mem., Nov. 18, 2014, dkt. no. 2). In response, the Government filed an opposition. (Opp., Mar. 19, 2014, dkt. no. 9). For reasons set forth below, Petitioner's motion is denied.

I. BACKGROUND

On January 10, 2006, Petitioner's trial commenced before Judge Gerard E. Lynch. Petitioner was charged in the following counts: conspiring to commit Hobbs Act robberies of narcotic traffickers from in or about December 2001 through in or about December 2003 in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951(b) (3), (Count One) (Indictment ¶¶ 1-2, Feb. 9, 2004,

No. 04 Cr. 1036, dkt. no. 1); robbery and attempted robbery of drug dealers in the metropolitan New York area in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1951(b) (3), (Counts Two, Three, Four, and Five) (id. ¶¶ 2-3); carrying, possessing, and branding firearms during the robberies charges in Counts Two, Three, and Four in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 924(c) (1) (A) (ii), (Counts Nine, Ten, and Eleven) (id. ¶ 4); and conspiring to distribute narcotics in violation of Title 21, United States Code Section 846, (Count Fourteen). (Id. ¶¶ 6-7).

Trial ended on February 3, 2006, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Robles on Counts One and Two and acquitted Robles on all other counts. (Opp. at 4). On October 13, 2006, Judge Lynch sentenced Robles to concurrent 240-month terms of imprisonment for Counts One and Two. (Id.)

Petitioner filed a Notice of Appeal. (Notice of Appeal, Oct. 16, 2005, dkt. no. 145). On Appeal, the Court of Appeals found that the jury instruction stating that all drug trafficking is presumed to have an effect on interstate commerce was erroneous due to an intervening change in the law. (2d Cir. Op., Aug. 31, 2010, dkt. no. 170). The Court of Appeals therefore reversed Petitioner's conviction on Count Two, which concerned the robbery of a marijuana dealer, finding that there was insufficient proof of an interstate effect because the

marijuana was grown in New York State. (Id. at 19). The Court affirmed Petitioner's conviction of Count One, which concerned conspiracy to rob cocaine and heroin dealers, because those drugs were not made in New York State and thus involved an interstate element. (Id.) The Court remanded the case for further proceedings consistent with its opinion. (Id.)

On May 9, 2013, this Court held a de novo resentencing proceeding of Petitioner. (Resentencing Tr., May 9, 2013, dkt. no. 223). The Court accepted the findings in the presentence report ("PSR") that calculated an offense level of 35 and determined that petitioner's criminal conduct placed him in Criminal History Category IV. Accordingly, Petitioner's sentencing guidelines range was 235 to 293 months' imprisonment. (Id. at 9-11). After hearing arguments from both parties and considering each of the factors under Title 18, United States Code, Section 3535(a), the Court indicated that it intended to sentence petitioner to 240 months imprisonment, running from October 25, 2004, the date on which Petitioner initially appeared in the Southern District of New York. (Id. at 30-33).

On May 21, 2013, the Court issued an amended judgment, sentencing petitioner to 236 months of imprisonment. (Amended Judgment, May 21, 2013, dkt. no. 220). This judgment took into account the Court's intention that the sentence began to run on

October 25, 2004. (Id.) Robles filed a Notice of Appeal the same day. (Notice of Appeal, May 21, 2013, dkt. no. 221).

On September 27, 2013, Robles' appellate counsel filed a motion pursuant to Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), stating that after review of the record counsel had concluded that there were no non-frivolous arguments that could be raised on appeal. (Anders Mot., Sept. 27, 2013, No. 13-2029, dkt. no. 24). In response, the Government made a motion for summary affirmance. (Summary Aff. Mot., Jan. 30, 2014, No. 13-2029, dkt. no. 47). The Government's motion was granted on June 30, 2014, by the Court of Appeals. (Order, June 30, 2014, No. 13-2029, dkt. no. 66). In response, Robles filed the instant habeas petition.

II. HABEAS MOTION

a. Legal Standard

It is well settled that a § 2255 petition is not a substitute for a direct appeal. United States v. Frady, 456 U.S. 152. 165 (1982); United States v. Vilar, 645 F.3d 543, 548 (2d Cir. 2011). A federal prisoner cannot use a § 2255 petition to litigate questions that could have been raised on direct appeal but were not. Sapia v. United States, 433 F.3d 212, 217 (2d Cir. 2005). However, a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel is a permissible basis for bringing a Section 2255 motion. Tavarez v. Larkin, 814 F.3d 644, 650 (2d Cir. 2016).

The Supreme Court has instructed that to prevail on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, a petitioner must show that (1) counsel's representation fell below an objective standard of reasonableness and (2) there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceedings would have been different. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 688, 694 (1984). Habeas courts must "indulge a strong presumption that counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance." Id. at 689. "Strategic choices" made by appellate counsel "after thorough investigation of law and facts relevant to plausible options" are "virtually unchallengeable." Id. at 690-91. Courts are free to address the prejudice prong first if it is easier for them to dispose of the claim of ineffective assistance of counsel on those grounds. Id. at 697.

b. Discussion

Petitioner claims he is entitled to relief on multiple grounds. First, he argues that he received ineffective assistance of counsel at his de novo resentencing hearing before this Court because his counsel (1) failed to object to an improper sentencing enhancement (the inclusion of the Baychester robbery and robbery at Webb Street) in his PSR, (2) waived his right to receive an updated PSR, and (3) failed to argue that he should have received credit for his imprisonment in the Middle

District of Pennsylvania. (See Pet. Mem. at 3-4; see also, Pet. at 6). Second, Petitioner claims he is entitled to relief because he did not receive a proper de novo resentencing. (Pet. Mem. at 8). Petitioner however fails to demonstrate how he was prejudiced by his counsel's alleged deficiencies or to specify in what ways he did not receive a proper de novo hearing. Accordingly, Petitioner is entitled to no relief.

First, Petitioner contends that his counsel was deficient because the robberies at Webb Street and in Baychester should not have been included in his PSR, yet his counsel failed to object to their inclusion. (Pet. Mem. at 5). This is factually inaccurate: during the resentencing Petitioner's counsel stated that all parties had previously agreed that the Webb robbery should not be included for the purposes of calculating the sentence. (Resentencing Tr. at 11). Counsel also noted that "with the conviction of Count Two having been reversed, we would ask that all references to the fact and I suppose consequences on Count Two be struck from the PSR." (Id. at 11-12). The Court agreed to excluding both robberies from the PSR. (Id. at 12). Even if Petitioner's allegations were true, he is still entitled to no relief because he has failed to show prejudice. As his counsel conceded, "in terms of how that results in an offense level and a resulting guidelines range, there is no change." (Id.) Accordingly, the Court rejects Petitioner's

argument with respect to the improper inclusion of the Baychester and Webb Street robberies in his PSR.

Second, Petitioner was not prejudiced by his counsel's waiver of his right to a new PSR. As mentioned above, counsel noted to the Court that Count Two should not be considered for the purposes of sentencing and that, in any event, the guidelines calculation would be the same whether or not Count Two was included. (See Resentencing Tr. at 11-12).

Additionally, Petitioner's counsel submitted a twenty-one page sentencing submission containing up-to-date information in an attempt to receive a sentence below the guidelines range.

(Sentencing Mem., Apr. 19, 2013, dkt. no. 212). Petitioner's counsel also argued before the Court during the sentencing hearing as to why the Court should impose a sentence of less than 240 months. (Resentencing Tr. at 14-18). Although counsel could have requested a new report, the information would have been duplicative of information already before the Court. Accordingly, the mere waiver of the new report did not cause prejudice to Petitioner.

Third, counsel's alleged failure to argue for a "fully concurrent" sentence with Petitioner's prior federal sentence from the Middle District of Pennsylvania does not provide Petitioner with any grounds for relief. As an initial matter, this was an issue raised by counsel during the resentencing.

(Resentencing Tr. at 4-7). Petitioner also raised this issue with the Bureau of Prisoners ("BOP"). (See Opp. Ex. B). The BOP rejected Petitioner's argument concerning the calculation of concurrent aggregate sentences imposed at different times and explained to Petitioner the correct methodology. (See id. at 1) (the "Sentence Computation Manual states 'In no case can a federal sentence of imprisonment commence earlier than the date on which it is imposed.' Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3585(A) and in accordance with Bureau policy, each of your concurrent sentences began on the date they were imposed.'") The Court agrees with the BOP's reasoning and therefore finds that Petitioner has failed to show prejudice.

Finally, Petitioner's assertion that he did not receive a proper de novo resentencing by the Court is meritless. The record reflects that the Court and the parties agreed that the resentencing should be conducted de novo. (See Resentencing Tr. at 8). Petitioner however fails to specify in what way the resentencing was not de novo or what information the Court should have but failed to consider. Prior to the resentencing, the Court reviewed the sentencing memoranda submitted by both parties and then heard arguments from both parties at the resentencing. (Id. at 14-27). Additionally, the Court applied each of the factors set forth in the sentencing statute, Title 18, United States Code Section 3553(a)(1). (Id. at 28-30). The

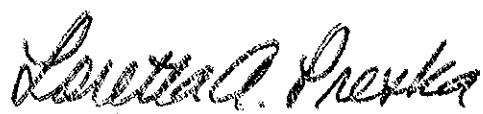
Court noted that Petitioner had a supportive family, had health issues, and had engaged in a pattern of escalating crime. (Id. at 28). The Court also noted that the use of firearms in the robbery weighed in favor of a longer sentence given the seriousness of the offense and that a lengthy sentence was appropriate for the purposes of deterrence. (Id. at 28). The Court therefore determined that a departure from the guidelines was not warranted. (Id. at 30). Because there is nothing in the record to support Petitioner's contention that the Court did not conduct a de novo resentencing, the Court finds that Petitioner is entitled to no relief on this ground.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner's motion [dkt. no. 1] to correct, vacate, and/or set aside his sentence pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, Section 2255, is denied.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: New York, New York
March 16, 2017



LORETTA A. PRESKA
Senior United States District Judge